

The Topeka State Journal.

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

THEY GOT SCARED.

Democratic Subcommittees Slap
On the Duties

Far in Excess of Wilson Bill in
Some Cases.

MAKE THEIR REPORT
To the Finance Committee of the
Senate Today.

Pennsylvania Election May Have
Given Pointer.

The Income Tax Clause Is Re-
tained Without Change.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The tariff bill has been submitted to the finance committee. The most important items in the tariff bill just presented to the full committee are as follows:

Sugar at 80 degrees polariscope test one cent per pound; for each additional degree or fraction not above 90, 1-10 cents; additional, above 90, and not above 95, 2-10 cents per degree, and above 95 degrees, a duty of one and four-tenths cents per pound.

Whisky at \$1.10 per gallon, and the bonded period extended from three to eight years.

Iron ore, 40 cents per ton.

Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton. Coal or slack or culm, 15 cents per ton. Coke 10 per cent ad valorem.

Metal schedules—iron ore, including manganese; iron ore, also the dross ore resulting from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. Wilson bill free.

Iron in pig-iron, kentledge, pig-lead, Wilson bill, 2-10 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 20 per cent.

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 22-1/2 per cent.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, round iron in coils, or rods, and bars or hoops of rolled iron, 28 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent.

Beams, girders, joists and all other shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent.

Bolts, or plate steel, except saw plates, hereinbefore provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shared or sheared, and scrap iron, or steel shear-ed or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent.

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent.

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 25 per cent.

Railway bars made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, rails or punched iron or steel flatbars, 22-1/2 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 20 per cent.

The lead product remains as in the Wilson bill.

The woolen schedules show few changes. There are about 5 percent reduction.

No change in cotton schedule.

Cotton and cotton increased from 35 to 45 per cent ad valorem.

The date for going into effect of the bill is changed from June 1 to June 30, and it is levied on articles imported or withdrawn for consumption. There is no change in lumber.

Wool and manufactures of wool. The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of wool, and garments for underwear and felt for paper making and printing machinery is changed so as to make only one classification where the valuation is more than 30 per cent per pound and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent ad valorem.

Women's and children's dress goods, coverings, lining and goods of similar description as specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem.

On clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, felt not woven and pliable, and other fabrics not woven and pliable, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 40 per cent.

All articles of glass, thin, engraved, painted, colored, patterned, stained, decorated, silvered or colored, not including plain glass, silvered or looking glass plates, 40 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent.

Common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1-1/2 per pound. Wilson bill is above that 1-1/2 to 1-1/2 per pound, or 1-1/2 to 1-1/2 higher than the Wilson bill.

The internal revenue section of the bill covers the income tax with many verbal, but few numerical changes, makes a tax of 2 cents in every book of playing cards, similar to the provision in the Wilson bill, a tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per thousand of \$5 per thousand. Paper cigarette weighing less than three pounds per thousand pay \$1 per thousand, and those wrapped in tobacco 50 cents per thousand.

In the internal revenue section of the bill there was confidence in the money of the United States, yet an addition of \$500,000 of practically paper leases might cause grave apprehension. He was occasionally interrupted by Senator Teller during his remarks.

SANTA FE MAY WIN.

Strong Efforts by Other Roads to Get Southern Pacific to Compromise.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—There seems to be some possibility that the Southern Pacific may be unable to control its allies. In that event the Santa Fe may win its fight.

The withdrawal of the Santa Fe from the Western Passenger association and its threat to demoralize rates east of the Missouri river, have brought a flood of telegrams from the Iowa lines, asking that some agreement be reached.

These roads, it is believed, will exert strong pressure on the Southern Pacific to compromise with the Santa Fe. The roads involved are the Rock Island, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and in fact all lines leading west out of Chicago.

In the wax, hemp and jute schedule: Bags for grain, made of burlap, 2-1/2 per cent ad valorem; Wilson bill, 30 per cent.

Oil cloth for floors, 45 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 30 per cent.

Collars and cuffs and shirts, composed wholly or in part of linen, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 35 per cent.

Coal—Bituminous and shale, forty cents per ton; coal, slack or culm, 15 cents per ton; coke in the Wilson bill.

Coke, 15 per cent ad valorem. Free in the Wilson bill.

Leather and manufacturers of leather—Soles leather, 10 per cent ad valorem; Wilson bill 25 per cent ad valorem; capmed or dressed, dressed, up per hundred including patent, Japanese leather, dressed or undressed, and dried, animal skins or other skins not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act 25 per cent ad valorem; Wilson bill 15 per cent.

Book binder's calf, skin, kangaroo, sheep and goat skin—including lamb and kid skin, dressed and finished, 20 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill 15 per cent.

In the matter of internal revenue the senate bill changes the Wilson bill rates on cigars and cigarettes, the Wilson bill provided that from and after July 1, 1894, there shall be collected an internal revenue tax on all cigarettes, wrapped in paper weighing not more than 3 pounds a thousand manufactured for sale, or offered for sale in the United States of \$1 per thousand.

This section is changed in the senate bill to read: That on July 1, 1894, there shall be levied and collected an internal revenue tax on cigar of all descriptions, including cigarettes, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, made of tobacco or any substance thereof, \$5 per thousand; on cigarettes, wrapped in paper, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, manufactured for sale, or offered for sale in the United States of \$1 per thousand.

The classes of incomes are broadened by adding to rents, to profits and salaries the words "or from any source whatever," the persons to whom the tax applies are "every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein."

Spirits.—The sections covering the tax on spirits are new throughout, and are a substitute for the house sections, struck out. The main section of the bill is as follows:

On and after the first day of the second calendar month after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond, at that time, or thereafter be produced in the United States or where the tax is not paid in before that day, a tax of \$1.10 on each proof-gallon, or wine-gallon when below proof-and a proportionate tax at like rate on all fractional parts of such proof, or wine-gallon: Provided that in computing the tax on any package of spirits, all fractional parts of a gallon, less than one-tenth shall be excluded.

"First rate," he answered.

Col. Phil Thompson, one of Breckinridge's counsel, was also absent, and to the disappointment of the curios, the plaintiff failed to appear, although there were two stylishly arrayed women in the court room.

Wm. F. Mattingly rose when the case was called to state that he appeared in the preliminaries in the absence of Col. Thompson. He made inquiry about the deposition which he had signed and withdrawn from the files of the court.

Mr. Currie replied that the living witnesses would be produced in place of the depositions.

Mr. Mattingly protested that he had never known of an important case in which the contents of depositions had been withheld after the trial began until the defendant given no chance to take rebutting evidence.

Judge Bradley ruled that the proper time to object to the deposition, was when they should be offered.

Mr. Wilson for Miss Pollard gave notice that all the affidavits taken for the defendants would be objected to on the ground that they were irrelevant and much of their contents was heresy.

At this juncture two women present in the court swept out of the courtroom, apparently disappointed at not having seen Miss Pollard.

A quarter of an hour whispered discussion between Breckinridge and his lawyers followed, in which it became known that the expected motion for delay on account of Colonel Totten's absence would not be made by the defendant.

The police immediately after the explosion took place in the Piazza di Monte Citorio, near which stands the chamber of deputies. A sitting of the chamber had just been concluded, and it is believed that the bomb or infernal machine was exploded almost in front of the chamber of deputies, but the police being in complete possession of the Piazza Di Monte Citorio, full particulars are unobtainable as this dispatch is sent.

The explosion shattered all the windows in the neighborhood, and at least two people were wounded.

A deafening report was heard immediately after the explosion and it attracted a large crowd of people to the spot, filling all the streets leading to the plaza.

The police immediately after the explosion swarmed to the spot in large numbers, and it is said, succeeded in making several important arrests.

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It is also said that the police have obtained valuable information from one of the men taken into custody and that the authorities are in possession of the evidence which would seem to point to a widespread conspiracy to cause explosion in Rome.

During this brief trial the panel of jurors was submitted to counsel for their inspection and vetoes. Shortly before 11 o'clock twelve jurors, all white, business men apparently from their dress in the middle walks of life, were sworn to truthfully try the issues between Madame Pollard and W. C. P. Breckinridge.

There were thirty names on the panel and each side was allowed to strike off four by the court. It was apparent that counsel had posted themselves on the jurors, because they rejected eight, including the five colored men of the panel.

Col. Thompson, for Mr. Breckinridge, then asked the court to pass the case until tomorrow on account of the large mass of testimony which had just arrived and had not been examined, and because Mr. Butterworth had only been called in the case the night before. Judge Bradley assented and the trial was continued until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Miss Pollard was about to start for the court house when the trial was adjourned.

She was accompanied by a lady friend, who has remained with her since late last night, but her lawyer sent a messenger to meet her, with the announcement of the adjournment and she returned home.

She will be present tomorrow and throughout the trial.

CURIOS CROWDS

Attend the Opening of Breckinridge-Pollard Case.

Women, Half Ashamed, Push Into the Room.

ALL DISAPPOINTED

When Miss Pollard Does Not Appear.

Breckinridge Behaves With the Utmost Nonchalance.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Pollard-Breckinridge case began in the supreme court of the District of Columbia this morning before Judge Bradley.

Half an hour before 10 o'clock, the time for the court to open, the corridors swarmed with curious men, endeavoring by every device to pass the door keepers.

Among the curios were several old ladies half ashamed of their presence.

When Col. Breckinridge arrived there was a ready glow of health on his face.

He was accompanied by Ben Butterworth, who has been engaged to take the place of Col. Totten in the defense. Col. Breckinridge scurried over to the reporter's table, where he shook hands with some of his friends.

"How are you feeling, Colonel?" one of them asked.

"First rate," he answered.

Col. Phil Thompson, one of Breckinridge's counsel, was also absent, and to the disappointment of the curios, the plaintiff failed to appear, although there were two stylishly arrayed women in the court room.

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The final result was the organization of the Pacific Coast Trotting and Pacing Association and the election of officers and directors. Secretary Steiner, of the America association, was present and pleaded in vain against the withdrawal of the Pacific coast horsemen from the parent association.

ROSEBERRY'S TASK.

Explicit Assurances in Regard to Home Rule Demanded of Him.

LONDON, March 8.—There is continued dissension in the ranks of the McCarthyites and the Healyites, who are said to number twenty-six, have decided that unless Lord Roseberry is prepared to give the most explicit assurances in regard to home rule and the evicted tenants measures, they will divide against the government.

It is reported that if the Dilanites show any inclination to carry matters with a high hand at the coming meeting of the party, Messrs. Healy and Arthur O'Connor will refuse to serve any longer on the committee.

In that event it is added, Messrs. Edmund and Driscoll will resign the duties of whip and important changes in the committee are likely. It is said that Michael Davitt will be a candidate for election to the house of commons.

PACIFIC HORSEMEN.

Withdraw from National Association and Form One of Their Own.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Trotting horse men, representing nearly all county and district agricultural associations of California and several associations of other Pacific states, met in this city last night and formally decided to break away from the National association.

The final result was the organization of the Pacific Coast Trotting and Pacing Association and the election of officers and directors. Secretary Steiner, of the America association, was present and pleaded in vain against the withdrawal of the Pacific coast horsemen from the parent association.

JUDGE ROSEBERRY'S TASK.

TO MEET IN MAY.

Republican State Convention Very Likely to Be Called for That Month.

Chairman Simpson of the Republican State Central Committee said today that in his judgment the committee would call the state convention to be held